

Catawba Journal.

VOL. IV.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1827.

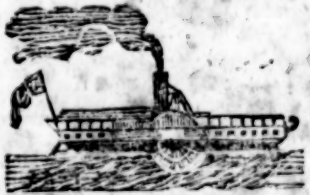
[NO. 158.]

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
By LEMUEL BINGHAM,
At Three Dollars a year, paid in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

STEAM BOAT



NORTH-CAROLINA.

THIS Boat is in complete order, and will commence running to Georgetown and Charleston on the first of October, and will carry produce at customary rates. The subscribers will spare no exertion to expedite the transportation of produce and goods to and from either of the above places. This boat has made a trip from Charleston, with a full freight, in less than five days.

We have a pole boat now on the stocks, which will be launched about the first of November, calculated to carry five hundred bales of cotton, and of so light a draft of water, as to be enabled to go at all seasons. This boat, in conjunction with the steam boat, will ensure the certainty of up and down freights, without delay.

The subscribers will receive cotton to freight on moderate terms, and make no charge for storage, if shipped by their boats. They will also receive and forward goods, on reasonable terms, having commodious stores and warehouses, for the security of goods.

Mr. Henry W. Conner, the agent in Charleston, will attend to the receiving and forwarding all goods to this or any intermediate places on the Pee Dee river, and will receive and attend to all orders respecting cotton that may be sent to his care. The subscribers pledge themselves to use all diligence and attention in their power, for the interest of those who may make consignments to them.

J. & J. H. TOWNES.
Charleston, S. C. Sept. 24, 1827.—8553

Thomas Trotter

IS appointed Agent for Yates & McIntyre for Charlotte, and will receive all orders directed to them for Tickets and shares in Lotteries before the public.
Sept. 29, 1827.—50

Stolen,

FROM the subscriber's stable in Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C. on the night of the 20th inst. two gray HORSES, one of them having a dark mane and tail, 7 years old, and a seal on his right hind pastern joint, occasioned by a rope; the other horse is 10 or 11 years old, rather whiter than the other, both in good order and shod before, when stolen. They are of the common size, but heavy built. A man, who calls his name William Dean, is suspected to be the thief. Dean was missing the same time the horses were. He is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, broad across the forehead, but his face tapers towards the chin, with a very large mouth; rather stoop shouldered, unpleasant countenance, and down look; boasts much of his manhood and is fond of mimicking the Dutch brogue, and of gambling, and says he is a carpenter by trade. Had a blue cloth coat with a black velvet collar, gray casinet pantaloons, and black hat with a low tapered crown and broad rim. Fifty dollars reward will be given for his apprehension and confinement in any jail, or his delivery to me in Concord, N. C. together with both or either of the horses. Any information sent me to the Post-Office in this place, will be thankfully received.
JNO. E. MAHAN.
Concord, N. C. July 23, 1827.—40

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg County.

August Session, 1827.
Robert Houston & Mary his wife, } Petition for
vs. } partition of
Alston Spratt & Eliza his wife. } Lands.

IT is ordered by court, that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for the defendants to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, on the 4th Monday of November next, and answer to the petition; otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso against them.

I. ALEXANDER, C. M. C.
6557.—pr. adv. \$2.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

I wish to sell the tract of Land whereon I now reside, distant 3 miles from the village of Charlotte; containing about 900 acres of the best quality of Sugar Creek land. Two-thirds of the above tract is in woods; the greater proportion of the balance having been opened within a few years, will yield, in ordinary seasons, from 800 to 1000 weight of cotton per acre. On the plantation is a good dwelling-house, and other necessary out buildings. The tract is well watered and has extensive meadows. Intending to remove to another state, the above property is offered low for cash or credit; or would be exchanged for Tennessee lands, located within the Middle or Western Districts.

The Land could be divided to suit purchasers.
WM. J. POLK.
Mecklenburg county, Oct. 18, 1827.—5556.

New Watches & Jewellery.

Thomas Trotter & Co.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that they have received and offer for sale a few gold and silver patent lever Watches, (gentlemen and ladies) a few good plain Watches, warranted; gentlemen and ladies' gold Chains, Seals and Keys; some handsome Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, Pearl and Filigree, and Paste in sets, &c. &c.; all or any part of which we will sell low for cash.

Clocks and Watches repaired at the shortest notice, and warranted to perform. Cash given for gold and silver.

N. B. We expect to receive in a short time some elegant Military and plated Goods, &c. Charlotte, May 14, 1827.—30

Henry's Commentary on the Bible.

For publishing by subscription, by Towar & Hogan, Booksellers, No. 255, Market street, Philadelphia.

AN EXPOSITION OF THE OLD & NEW TESTAMENT.

Wherein each chapter is summed up in its contents; the sacred text inserted at large, in distinct paragraphs; each paragraph reduced to its proper heads; the sense given, and largely illustrated, with practical remarks and observations.

By MATTHEW HENRY, late Minister of the Gospel.

A new Edition: edited by the Rev. George Burder, and the Rev. Joseph Hughes, A. M. With a Life of the Author, by the Rev. Samuel Palmer.

The character of this valuable and highly useful Exposition of the Sacred Writings, is well known to the pious generally of all denominations; and it now certainly stands in no need of a publisher's recommendation.

Conditions.—The work will be published in six large super royal octavo volumes, of about one thousand pages each, comprising about one-third more matter than is contained in Scott's Commentary, and delivered to subscribers in volumes, at three dollars and fifty cents per volume, well done up in strong boards; or four dollars per volume, handsomely and strongly bound; payable on the receipt of each volume. A volume will be published every three months.

An allowance will be made of one copy for every five subscribers; and to those who obtain but two subscribers, a reasonable allowance will be made.

As the price of the book is put very low, the publishers expect that remittances will be promptly made on the receipt of each volume.

The publishers request those who have subscription papers, to inform them any time prior to the first day of November next, of the number they have got or have a prospect of obtaining.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

From Dr. E. S. Ely, Pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,—Your proposed publication of the Rev. Matthew Henry's "Exposition of the Old and New Testament, with Practical Remarks and Observations," deserves encouragement from all the friends of evangelical religion in our country. Could I not otherwise obtain a copy of this valuable work, I would give you, in exchange for it, all the Commentaries of Orton, Doddridge, Gill, Campbell, McKnight, Scott, and Clark; and while I would neither discard nor disparage these, I must say, that Henry has as much good sense, as much practical piety, and as thorough acquaintance with the mind of the Spirit, as are manifested by any of his successors.

The late Dr. Livingston was the best preacher on the religious experience of a Christian, that I have ever heard; and it is notorious, that he drew largely from the rich treasures which he found in Henry's Bible.

To any minister of the Gospel, or private Christian, who might regard my opinion, I would say, if you have all other Commentaries, or can purchase but one, be sure to buy Matthew Henry.

FZRA STYLES ELY.

My views of the Rev. Matthew Henry's Exposition of the Old and New Testament, accord with those who have recommended it as a most valuable practical commentary upon the Sacred Scriptures, and as furnishing some of the most important aids to a correct knowledge of them.

L. S. IVES, Associate Rector of St. James's Church, Lancaster.

From the Rev. W. T. Brantly, Pastor of the First Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Messrs. Towar & Hogan: The piety and good sense of all Christian communities, have concurred in awarding to Henry's Commentary, a distinguished place among the standard works of the same kind. For myself, I can say, that I have found it one of the best helps to a just and practical acquaintance with the sacred volume. His skill as an interpreter is entitled to much respect; his integrity in adhering to the sense of Scripture, without the colorings of party feeling, is highly commendable; and the divine union which runs through the whole of his work, must render it an acceptable guide to the devotees of the pious in every denomination.

You have my earnest wishes for the success of the projected publication of this work. With Christian respect,
W. T. BRANTLY.
15th March, 1827.

Subscriptions for the above valuable work received at this office.

Entry Takers' Warrants,
For sale, at this Office.

Remedy for Intemperance.

A SUPPLY of Dr. Chambers' justly celebrated remedy for Intemperance, has been received, and is for sale at the Post-Office, at the New-York prices.

State of North-Carolina, Lincoln County.

Court of Equity, October Term, 1827.

Henry Lutz vs. The heirs of Jacob Lutz, sen. deceased.—Petition for sale of Lots.

IN this case, it appearing to the court, that Daniel and Jacob Lutz, sons of George Lutz, deceased, and Philip Ikard and Susannah his wife, Sally Head and John Lutz, are not residents of this State: It is therefore ORDERED, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Catawba Journal, that they and each of them be and appear at the next Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Lincoln, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday of March, 1828, to plead, answer or demur to this bill, or judgment pro confesso will be taken and heard ex parte as to them.

6562r Test. JAMES HULL, C. M. E.

Negroes for Sale.

ON Tuesday, the 4th of December next, will be sold, at the late dwelling house of John Culmer, the following property, viz:—

17 valuable Negroes; Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep; Corn, Cotton, Wheat, Rye, Barley and Oats; Household and Kitchen Furniture and farming utensils; and a good Road Wagon and a set of smith's tools.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, and continue from day to day, until all is sold. Reasonable credit will be given, by

DAN ALEXANDER, Admr.
November 1, 1827.—4558.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of land, lying close to Capps' gold mine, containing about one hundred acres, on which there is 25 acres cleared, of good fresh Land, well known to give good crops of Cotton, Corn, and remarkably good, for small grain. Its good Water and healthiness is not to be surpassed in this section of the country. It must also, from appearance, have rich mines on it, as there has been some gold found in different places. Any person wishing to purchase, would do well to take a view of the place and judge for himself; when terms of sale will be made known by the subscriber, residing on the premises.

MICHAEL O'FARRELL.
October 24, 1827.—5757.

State Bank of North-Carolina,

SALISBURY BRANCH, OCT. 25, 1827.

ORDERED, by the Board of Directors, that a payment of one tenth of the principal be exacted upon all notes offered for renewal, from and after the first of January next; and that the Cashier give notice thereof to the debtors, by advertisement in the Western Carolinian and Catawba Journal.

A copy from the Minutes.
JUNIOUS SNEED, Cashier.
9662.

DR. T. I. JOHNSON,

HAVING positively declined practicing medicine in Charlotte any more, requests all those who are indebted to him to call and settle their respective accounts; and he would also add, that those who fail to avail themselves of the time intervening between the present date and November Court next, will find their notes and accounts entrusted to the management of an Attorney.

October 24, 1827.—54*

N. B.—Those having in their possession books, either medical or miscellaneous, belonging to the subscriber, will please return them.

Public Entertainment.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has purchased that well known establishment, lately owned and occupied by Dr. Henderson, and is now prepared to entertain travellers and others, who may please to call on him; and no exertions will be spared to render them comfortable, and their stay agreeable. His table will be furnished with every variety which the country affords; his bar with the best of liquors; and his stables with plenty of provender, and careful servants will be in constant attendance.

ROBERT I. DINKINS.
Charlotte, April 20, 1822 *80

POSTAGE ACCOUNTS.

Those indebted to the Post-Office, for postage on letters, newspapers, or magazines, are requested to call and settle the same, without delay. The quarter ended the last of September, and the draft from the General Post-Office must be paid on sight. Those who fail to attend to this request, must expect, in future, to comply with the instructions from the General Post-Office, which allow no credit, except at the risk of the Postmaster.

Post-Office, Charlotte, N. C.
October 1, 1827.

Ruffner's Strictures.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at this office, "Strictures on a book, entitled, 'An Apology for the Book of Psalms, by Gilbert McMaster.' To which are added, Remarks on a book, [by Alexander Gordon] entitled 'The design and use of the Book of Psalms.' By HENRY RUFFNER, A. M. With an Appendix, by JOHN M. WILSON, pastor of Rocky River and Philadelphia.

Internal Improvement.

FROM THE HALLOW REGISTER.

NO. 10.

It is proposed in this number to present to the reader a succession of testimonies on Railroads and Canals. They are derived from the very highest authorities in England and the United States. By perusing them attentively we may become more familiar with the subject in its various aspects and circumstances, and we shall derive a confidence from them which cannot fail to be satisfactory. Mr. Thomas Gray has written "Observations on a general Iron Railway or Land Steam Conveyance." This work has passed through five editions in a very short time. The extracts to be given are from the last.

1. Extract from Gray, page 36.
"The experience already had of our Canal conveyance, cannot fail to convince every reader, after due observation, that the heavy expense attending the construction and repair of Canal boats, with all their multifarious tackle, men's wages, horses and their keep, must render the transport much dearer than by a Railway, which so peculiarly combines both economy of time and labor; and the few hands required to superintend a gang of wagons on a Railway, compared with those employed in the conveyance of the same freight by a Canal."

2. Extract from Gray, page 104.
"A Railway can, according to circumstances, be made at from a half to a fourth of the expense of a Canal, and convey goods more cheaply, which would render them lucrative, when other modes would be ruinous."

The reader needs to bear in mind that these things are said in England of Iron Railways. In our State, wooden Railways can probably be made, especially over level parts of the country, at one half or one fourth of what they would cost if made of iron. With us then, a wooden Railway would not probably be more than one eighth as expensive as a Canal, and yet conveyance by the former is cheaper than by the latter.

3. Extract from Gray, pages 180, 181.

"Experience has confirmed the advantages of Railways, and the simplicity, attending them. They obviate many objections to Canals, arising from the localities of the country. When great elevations have to be passed over, the lockage on Canals is excessive, and the consequent supply of water expensive, and perhaps only to be obtained by interfering with the vested rights of mill owners."

"Railways of iron may be constructed at one fifth part of the expense of Canals." "Canals take the richest land, and are circuitous by following the valleys, and the carriage from them is ascending. Railways may pass along the tops and sides of hills from whence the carriage of coals and heavy goods will be conveyed into the neighborhood without the obstacles of hills, and their elevation admits of branches from them at little expense, wherever mines or a populous village make it desirable."

4. Extract from Gray, page 186.

"By the locomotive Engine 50 tons of goods may be conveyed by a ten horse power engine, on a level road at the rate of 6 miles an hour, and lighter weights at a proportionate increase of speed. Carriages for the conveyance of passengers, at the rate of 12 or 14 miles per hour. For Canals it is necessary to have a dead level, but not so for Railroads. An engine will work goods over an elevation of one eighth of an inch to the yard. Where the ascent or descent is rapid, and cannot be counteracted by cuttings or embankments, recourse must be had to permanent engines and inclined planes, just as recourse is had to locks for Canals. But here again, the Railroad system has a great advantage. The inclined plane causes no delay, while locking creates a great deal."

5. Extract from Gray page, 202.

"The distance from Birmingham to the Mersey, opposite to Liverpool, by the projected Railroad, will be 86 miles; the distance by the Canal is 112 miles; and I believe besides this there is a passage of 18 or 20 miles down the river Mersey.—The average time of conveying goods by the Railroad from Birmingham to Liverpool will be ten hours and a half; that by the Canal is four days and a half, and occasionally a longer time is required. The distance from Birmingham to Wolverhampton by the Railroad will be eleven miles and a half, and the time occupied in conveying goods from Birmingham to that place, will be about one hour and a half, while the distance by the Canal is 20 miles, and the time of conveyance 7 hours."

6. Extract. This is from a report of a Committee appointed by the Legislature of Massachusetts to determine the most eligible means of opening a direct inland communication between Boston and the Hudson river at Albany. Their conclusion is that the Railway is preferable. A part of their report is as follows.

"The numerous Railways which have been for several years in successful operation in the hilly and mountainous districts of Wales, and in the north of England, prove their fitness to an uneven and undulating country. They are not like Canals confined to a supply of water, and a series of levels, but they admit of a variation like other roads. True, a level road, where the transportation is equal both ways, is the best. But unless the deviation generally exceeds 27 feet and a half to a mile, it is practically considered a level way. This deviation is nearly equal to three and a half locks on a mile of Canal." A lock costs nearly 1000 dollars to every foot of lift.

"The rivers and other streams of water to be passed by the proposed Railroad, are not such as to afford any serious difficulty. Bridges can be constructed, differing little in their form, except the rails, from those in common use."

"There are already constructed in Great Britain, near two thousand miles of Railway, and many new routes are contemplated."

"The expense of transportation on the Railways of England has been computed by Dr. Anderson, to be only one tenth part of the amount it is upon the turnpike roads." Here it may be well for us to be reminded that the turnpike roads in England are very different from what we call turnpike roads in North Carolina. Goods are transported on the turnpike road between London and Liverpool, the whole distance of 220 miles, for 4 pence sterling a hundred, or about 7 cents of our money. "In South Wales," says the Edinburgh Encyclopedia, "a large uninhabited district of sterile mountains, may be said, all at once to have become the seat of populous towns and villages, by the introduction of the Railway system."

7. Mr. Middleton made his Survey of Middlesex in England before Railroads had attained the acknowledged superiority which they now have over Canals. His observations on the utility of the latter are now much more applicable to the former. As his only object was, not a comparison of their merits, but to show the advantages of such easy and prompt means of conveyance, his remarks are extracted as though he had spoken of Railroads.

"After certain leading ones were executed, every man of considerable landed property would find it to be his interest to make a small one through his estate for bringing manure and carrying away the produce. The extension of them may become the most powerful means of promoting general cultivation. They would tend to equalize the price of every article in life, more than all other things put together. They would afford the cheapest, the safest, and the easiest conveyance of every article. The benefits would be universal. The remoter parts of this, and every other country, would be placed more on terms of equality with those that are near, and every other part might reap advantages which may be foreseen, but which are much too great for calculation. Of the two methods of raising the money for making them, the one which seems to deserve the preference is, the mode by which turnpike roads are usually provided for, instead of entrusting it to the management of interested companies. The latter method is exceptionable, from its creating a perpetual charge on all goods sent by that conveyance, without regarding the money expended, or the interest it may ultimately produce, which is a very imprudent bargain for the public."

8. Another extract will be made from the American Edinburgh Encyclopedia on Inland Navigation. This also was applied to Canals, but it is now more eminently true of Railroads in their present perfection, and on account of their inferior cost.

"A country is never made poorer by making internal improvements, even if the people are taxed," especially in very small sums, "to make them. If money be taken from the people, it is again paid out among them, and kept in circulation.—If the estimate of the illustrious Fulton as to the expense at which goods can be transported on Canals, and therefore on Railways, "be correct, the cost of transporting a barrel of flour to the city of New-York, allowing ten barrels to a ton, will be as follows:

	Miles.	Cents.
From the Ohio to Lake Erie,	200	20
Down Lake Erie,	260	20

* The average lift of a lock is 8 feet.

Through the New-York Canal, \$33 35
Down the Hudson to N. York, 160 15

Total for carrying a bbl. of flour, 973 90

Hence it appears by an authority which we all know how to respect in such matters, that by these modes of conveyance, a barrel of flour, may be carried nine hundred and seventy-three miles for ninety cents, or 100 miles for nine cents and a quarter.

9. It is an object which involves both our curiosity and interest, to see the rates of toll charged and received by the State of New-York upon produce and merchandise, for transportation on the Erie Canal. They are extracted from the "Canal Laws" of that State.

"On salt, half a cent a ton per mile. Gypsum or Plaster of Paris, half a cent a ton per mile. Flour, meal, and all kinds of grain, salted provisions, pot and pearl ashes, one cent a ton per mile. Merchandise, 2 cents a ton per mile. Timber squared and round, half a cent for 100 solid feet per mile. Boards, plank and scantling, reduced to inch measure, and all siding, lath, and other sawed stuffs, less than one inch thick, half a cent for a thousand feet per mile. Shingles, one mill, or the tenth part of a cent a thousand per mile. Brick, sand, lime, iron ore and stone, half a cent a ton per mile. Rails and posts for fencing, two cents a thousand per mile. Wood for fuel, one cent a cord per mile. All fuel to be used in the manufacture of salt to pass free. Boats made and used chiefly for the transportation of property, on each ton of their capacity, one mill per mile. Boats made and used chiefly for the carriage of persons, five cents per mile of their passage. Staves and heading for pipes, one cent a thousand per mile. Staves and heading for hogheads, 7 mills, that is, 7 tenths of a cent a thousand, per mile. Staves and heading, for barrels or less, 5 mills, or half a cent a thousand, per mile. All articles not enumerated, one cent a ton, per mile."

The Commissioners speaking of the Champlain Canal in the year 1821, in their first report after its completion say, that "Although the navigation was interrupted for three months by a deficiency of water on the summit level, yet during the Spring and Fall considerable quantities of lumber were transported from Lake Champlain to the Hudson. The whole quantity of lumber which passed Whitehall is as follows: One hundred and fifty-nine thousand boards, ninety-eight thousand plank, thirteen thousand cubic feet of pine timber, ten thousand cubic feet of hemlock timber, twenty-nine cords of tanners bark, twenty-four cords of fire wood, one hundred and four thousand oak staves, forty-nine thousand shingles, three thousand four hundred and eighty sawlogs, ten thousand rails, nine thousand cedar posts, and eight thousand fence boards."

These statements are so interesting in a practical view, that the reader will probably be gratified with still further evidence of the amazing changes instantly produced in the state of a country by throwing open the opportunities and advantages of a market.

The Middle section of the Western Canal is 95 miles long, and nearly the same as the distance from Raleigh to Newbern, the latter being about 100 miles in a straight line, as a Railroad would pass.—Between this Middle section and the Hudson river, lay the Eastern section still unfinished, so that all the trade carried on upon the Middle section at the time of its completion, and for a year afterwards, was obliged to find its way down to Albany under the greatest disadvantages, and after the old fashion. In the year 1822 the Commissioners delivered to the Legislature of New-York the following as a part of their report.

"This Middle section has been navigable during the whole of the last season, with the exception of a few days which were employed in making repairs, and which interrupted the navigation for a part of the time only. The tolls which were collected during the same period, including those received at the Little Falls and on the old Canal at Rome, amount to the sum of twenty-three thousand, one dollar and sixty-three cents. This amount has been principally derived from the following articles, which have passed upon the Canal the last year, to wit: 44,723 barrels of flour, eighty-five thousand three hundred and forty bushels of salt, 5,543 barrels of provisions, 4,472 barrels of pot and pearl ashes, 153 barrels of oil, 43,078 bushels of wheat, one million sixty-one thousand eight hundred and forty-four feet of boards, 71,000 bushels of lime, 67,273 gallons of whiskey, 45,192 posts and rails, 772 tons of gypsum or plaster of Paris, 48,981 feet of timber, 2,500 tons of merchandise, 63 tons of household goods, 58 tons of butter and lard, 2,481 boxes of glass, 923 thousand shingles, 47,764 oak staves, 2,761 hoop-poles, three thousand staves, 9,998 pounds of maple sugar, 1,736 pounds of geese feathers, 8,100 pounds of rags, 5,350 pounds of cheese, 100 reams of paper, 406 pounds of beeswax, 4,238 pounds of wool, 14,000 bricks, 3,600 pounds of hops, 8,200 bushels of grain, 47 waggons

* See "Canal Laws of New-York," Vol. II. p. 13.

† See "Canal Laws of N. York," Vol. II. p. 22.

‡ See "Canal Laws of N. York," Vol. II. p. 69.

and 10 coaches, besides a variety of articles of less importance."

This was for the year 1821, which was the very first after the Middle section was finished, and began to be used by the people.

The Canals of New-York are the property of the State. We have seen how small are the rates of toll upon the transport of goods, lumber and materials of all sorts. They are such as a cent, or half a cent a ton per mile. Yet it appears that the State in 1824 derived from them a revenue of more than three hundred and forty thousand dollars. In 1825 the payments from such small tolls rose to more than five hundred and sixty six thousand dollars; and in 1826, the income to the State from the Canals amounted to seven hundred and sixty five thousand dollars! If this had been foretold to the people of that State, before the work was commenced on the 4th of July 1817, would it have been believed? In the last year, 1826, the State, after defraying all the expenses of the Canals, paid off five hundred thousand dollars of the debt which it had contracted in digging its Canals. As soon as the whole of that debt shall be extinguished, and this will evidently soon be done without taxes for the purpose, so large a revenue will be unnecessary, and the government may be supported with scarcely any tolls, and no taxes whatever.

Such are the advantages resulting from the Canals of New-York to the people of that State, in regard to revenue and relief from taxation, beside the privileges of going to market at so trifling an expense, that no man feels it. Yet if the Canals of New-York were now out of existence, they would never be commenced, though the people had all the assurance of profit, which experience has now actually given them. A double Railroad could most certainly be constructed from Albany to Buffalo for less than half the money paid for the canal, tho' the Railroad were made of iron. But beside this, far the greater part of the distance would have admitted of carriage by the locomotive engine, carrying 50 tons 6 miles an hour, or 90 tons 4 miles an hour, whereas a boat ordinarily carries no more than 30 tons three miles an hour, while horses are much more expensive than steam. In the year 1817, when the Western Canal of New-York was commenced, Railroads were scarcely a subject of thought or knowledge in America. It is since that time that their superior merits in comparison with Canals have been fully illustrated, and established both in Europe and our own country.

As soon as a Railroad should be finished from Newbern to Raleigh, the State might instantly begin to realize, by such tolls upon it as would be imperceptible to trade, many thousands of dollars, which would assist in extending the road westward. And as the income from the finished part would be increased every year, both by a greater length of the road, and the growth of trade, it would reach the western limits of the State in much less time, than if it depended solely upon the fifty thousand dollars raised by the annual Railroad tax of 37 cents.

After the completion of the whole, the stock owned by subscribers, according to the method already explained, would, if it had been accomplished in five years, amount to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars at 8 per cent, bringing an aggregate to the owners, of twenty thousand. The annual collection from tolls, would doubtless be not less than a hundred thousand. To keep, however, within safe limits, we shall suppose that the sum thus realized, would prove to be no more than seventy thousand. By twenty thousand of this the 8 per cent. would be paid to the stockholders, and fifty thousand would still remain. This could be united with the fifty thousand raised as the annual fund, towards purchasing the stock originally made redeemable at the pleasure of the State. It would thus be reduced to one hundred and fifty thousand, the interest upon which, to be paid out of the tolls, would be but twelve thousand.—This implies that six years would have elapsed from the beginning of the work.—The population of the State would in this time have increased, by its ordinary progress in the growth of families, by the powerful check which the opportunities of market would put upon the current of migration to the west, and lastly, by an influx of inhabitants from abroad in consequence of these greater privileges, and the increased value of lands. The Railroad fund of fifty thousand, at present raised by each man's paying 37 cents, would by that time have grown at least to sixty thousand, the tolls to a hundred thousand, the subscription would be paid off, and the Railroad with its total annual revenue, would become the clear property of the State.

Here then is an enterprise in which there is complete and perpetual safety. No one will suppose that a Railroad can prove impossible, and must have to stop. Should this however be even imagined to happen at the end of any time, as of two years, who would complain or lament as a sufferer, for having paid three quarters of a dollar in two years, to put to trial an object, the failure of which no human foresight could be supposed to anticipate.—But whatever may be tho't of other modes of improvement, the making of a Railroad cannot necessarily

fail, nor become oppressive, in such a country as ours and by such means as are proposed. It must go on and be successful, so long as the people, under the smiles of Providence, choose to say that it shall. Is there a youth in North Carolina, whose bosom beats not with an ardent wish, that such an undertaking may be found practicable, and that he shall see this grand instrument of our individual success, and our public prosperity and glory speedily unfolding to his view, and finally completed in all its perfection and efficiency? Is there a young man of twenty-five, whose eager hopes do not look forward through the short period now before him, to this scene of life and activity where commerce shall assemble all her countless springs of action, inspiring enterprise, multiplying opportunities of improvement and wealth, and transfusing around her into the bosoms of all the vivid alacrity of actual and prospective success? Is there a man in his prime of 35 or 40 years, who can think that five or six years, are too long to look forward to so felicitous a consummation? Can he adopt a more effectual method of increasing the value of his present property as well as all that he shall then hold? Is there a father or mother advancing towards the close of their years, who, so far as the worldly prospects of their family enter into their consideration, and are subjects of their concern, could wish them a better inheritance, than the efficacious means of competency, and future property, thus secured to them and their children.

Shall we not then unitedly say to our Legislature at its present session, Proceed at least to authorize the employment of an Engineer. And to save time, call upon us for a contribution for the very next year by a tax of 37 cents as a Railroad fund, that it may stand subject to the disposal of the people at the session next to succeed. CARLTON.

November 3.

[From the Charleston (S. C.) Gazette.]

The Presidency.—A system of hypocrisy, more barefaced, and a tergiversation more gross and indecent, does not disgrace the annals of any country, than is evidenced by the present coalition, or rather conspiracy, against the Republican Administration of Mr. Adams. Since Mr. Van Buren, who is a notorious fox in politics, and winds and turds upon his trail with a slyness and sagacity which his sweet address renders peculiarly bewildering, has given the cue, there is no paper more devoted to General Jackson than the Alabama Argus—but is it honestly so? As I set out resolved to condemn the opponents of the republican Party out of their own mouths—let us see:

[From the Albany Argus of May 18, 1824.]

"The fact is clear, that Mr. Jackson has not a single feeling in common with the Republican Party. The reverse of that, he desires, and makes a merit of desiring the total extinction of it [alluding to his letter to Mr. Monroe].

"It is an idle thing in this State, however it may be in others, to strive even for a moderate support of Mr. Jackson. He is wholly out of the question, so far as the votes of New York are in it. Independently of the disclosures of his political opinions, he could not be the Republican candidate. He is respected as a gallant soldier, but he stands, in the minds of the People of this State, at an immeasurable distance, from the Executive Chair. His habits aside from his politics, are quite too summary for that."

Now who can doubt that the movement against Mr. Adams is anti-Republican? There is not man who, in manners, in feelings, in antipathies and in hopes, is bitterly an aristocrat, at least in this quarter, who is not opposed to Mr. Adams, who, all admit, is a model of simple, dignified, wise, and learned Republican Statesman. There must be, there is, something more than a mere preference for Jackson, at the bottom of the Opposition. The Union is the palladium of Republicanism—its dissolution would be the parent of little State aristocracies. Will not the people be up and moving? CATO.

As the Opposition papers attach much importance to the political opinions as to the Presidential candidates, which are obtained at military musters, we take occasion to submit to them the result of a late test of this character. At a recent regimental muster in Jefferson, Missouri, there was an election (as it is called) for Adams and Jackson. The result was—for Adams 376, for Jackson 27. The day was very rainy, which prevented many from turning out, or a still more decided majority would have been obtained for Mr. Adams. National Journal.

The Jacksonites are upon a new scent—they have dropped the President's Baltimore toast and are now in full chase of Mr. Markley. We wish a list of the names of those who recommended him to his present office was before the public—it consists of every prominent Jackson man in Congress. Balt. Pat.

By the late fire at Mobile, one hundred and sixty nine front buildings, besides warehouses and outhouses, were destroyed. Loss estimated at from 800,000 to \$1,000,000.

Buenos Ayres.—By accounts received from Buenos Ayres, we are informed of the dissolution of the confederacy by which the various provinces of that country had united themselves under the Government of Buenos Ayres. It is said, however, that their energies will still be united for the defence of the Banda Oriental. The war against Brazil will still be prosecuted with the utmost vigor; and it is hoped that the calculations of success which their enemies may have founded on the fact of their disunion, will be frustrated by the result.

Mexico.—Appearances are unfriendly to freedom in Mexico. A letter will be found in this day's Journal, which concludes with an expression, in a prophetic tone, of the fear that the Government of that country will yet settle down into a despotism. We shall deeply regret, if circumstances should bring into our neighborhood a system so degrading to human intellect. We should deeply regret to receive such evidence as it would afford to us of the unfitness of that people for an enjoyment of that blessing of free institutions, which can only be the reward of public virtue and intelligence. We trust, therefore, that the prediction will never be fulfilled. Nat. Journal.

The only intelligence of moment in our domestic affairs, is the melancholy information of the destruction of the greater part of the thriving city of Mobile, by fire. Of the particulars of this visitation, as regards its origin, its precise extent, and the sufferers, we have yet to learn. The estimate, as it has reached us, states the number of houses destroyed at above two hundred and the loss of property at upwards of one million.

The elections in New-York, for Assembly, took place last week. We have as yet only received the returns from the city of New-York and the nearest counties. The election in the city, although it could not affect the Presidential question, turned in a good degree on that point, and, as we were prepared to expect, the ticket which was headed with the name of Jackson, prevailed. It is difficult to say what will be the precise complexion of the Legislature with respect to that question, but as that body will have nothing to do with it, it is of little importance. When the votes come to be taken on the electoral ticket, the Administration ticket will obtain a great majority of the Districts in the State.

In Virginia the reaction of public opinion in favor of the Administration is beyond our most sanguine expectations. In nearly sixty counties meetings have been held, or called, of the friends of the Administration, for the purpose of nominating Delegates to a Convention at Richmond, for the purpose of preparing an Electoral ticket in favor of Mr. Adams. Should the spirit which has thus manifested itself in favor of the Administration, go on as it has commenced, the State of Virginia will, at the next Presidential election, be redeemed from the state of degenerating submission to a few political leaders, in which her energy and character have so long suffered. Nat. Journal.

Prospects of the West.—William Darby, the Geographer, has published an essay upon the relative progress of population east and west of the mountains, as the foundation of an argument in favor of roads and canals. He estimates the territory east of the mountains at two hundred and sixty thousand square miles, & the territory in the valley of the Mississippi at seven hundred and forty thousand square miles, after deducting one-eighth for tracts not fit for habitation. The eastern district in 1820 contained six and a half millions of inhabitants; the western district less than three millions. In forty years, the Western population will be fifteen millions; and this tract will contain two-thirds of the people of the United States. Darby is of opinion, that in this state of things, unless Washington City shall be made the centre of a general system of Roads and Canals, the seat of government will, by the most natural process, follow the centre of population, and will finally be settled in the western region. National Historian.

NORFOLK, NOV. 9.

Most distressing casualty.—Mr. Lemuel Butt, a respectable inhabitant of our Borough, was yesterday morning cut off in the flower of life by one of those dispensations of inscrutable Providence, which are daily teaching us the frailty of earthly hopes, and the brittle tenure of man's existence. Mr. Butt had been two days on a visit to Mr. Charles Lee, a relative, living a few miles from town, and was returning yesterday morning with Mr. Lee, in a phaeton, when on entering upon the eastern toll bridge, the horse took fright and fled; Mr. Lee threw himself from the phaeton and lighted on the bridge unhurt, but Mr. Butt, in attempting to follow his example, it is supposed struck one of his feet against the wheel, which threw him off his balance and pitched him head foremost on the bridge; his head was so badly fractured by the fall that he almost instantly expired.

Sorrowful as this fatal event is in itself, it is rendered infinitely more so by its consequences: an amiable wife and five

small children, have thus, almost in the twinkling of an eye, been deprived of an affectionate husband and father, plunged into unutterable woe, and left destitute of the means of support. May a merciful Providence "temper the blast to the shorn lamb." The deceased was in his 35th year; he was a worthy member of the Methodist Church, much esteemed by his acquaintance, and uniformly kept the even path of duty to his Creator, and of peace and goodwill towards his fellow men. Beacon.

FIRE!

Another great misfortune has befallen our town. The extensive Building of Bollingbrook St. called the Exchange Coffee House, owned and occupied by Mr. John Niblo, was on Saturday night last, about one o'clock, discovered to be on fire, and the Engine Companies were prompt in their attendance, and the supply of water afforded by the Aqueduct very abundant, yet, notwithstanding all exertions, before daylight appeared, it was a pile of ruins. How the fire originated is not certainly known; but we are gratified in being enabled to inform our distant readers, that owing to the uncommon exertions of the Citizens who were present, none of the valuable property adjacent was in the least injured.

The Exchange Building was erected in 1818, and insured at \$14,613 in the London Phoenix Office, and \$19,787 in the Mutual Office, Richmond, making in the aggregate \$34,400. It was taken by Mr. Niblo as soon as completed; and under his management it is well known to have become one of the best Public Houses in the United States. Petersburg Intelligencer.

Snelson, the Bank Robber.—A few days since we copied an article from the Richmond Enquirer, giving an account of the robbery of the Bank of Virginia, to the amount of forty thousand dollars, by one Snelson, alias Maxwell, who was employed as the teller of the Bank. It was pretty well understood that this person passed through New-York on Wednesday, the 24th of October. We now learn, by means of a letter just received in this city from Montreal, that Snelson arrived at that place on Sunday, the 28th ult. and departed in the steam-boat Chamby on Monday evening. On the Wednesday afternoon following, a person arrived in pursuit of him, and the same evening took the steam boat Hercules, for Quebec, where he arrived on Thursday night. Twenty-four hours previous to his arrival, a vessel had sailed for Liverpool, in which Snelson was passenger. On Friday morning, at 5 o'clock, the steam boat Hercules was despatched in pursuit, and proceeded nearly to Kamouraska, ninety miles down the St. Lawrence, below Quebec, when it returned, having been unable to overtake the ship, or even to come in sight of her. The wind was blowing fresh from the westward. Alb. Argus.

Bugs outwitted!—A traveller in the piney woods country stopped for the night at a house that promised, in huge characters, "Inter-Tam-mint For man and Hoss Hear." Having appeased his appetite on buttermilk and hoe-cake, he stretched himself on a pallet to seek repose; but was surrounded by such an army of Bugs, that to close his eyes was impossible. Exhausted with the fatigues of his journey, and the exertion of defending his person from this unprovoked attack, he was about to surrender himself to despair, when a thought struck him: To retreat would look cowardly—to surrender to the mercy of his assailants, was horrible—and hang himself, after the manner of John Bull, for vexation, was not to be thought of. What then? Finding it impossible to hold combat with such unequal odds he resolved upon a coup de main. Carefully throwing off the covering so as not to alarm the enemy, he composed himself as if for sleep. The foe thrown off his guard, poured in upon him with his whole force, and commenced their work of blood. Now was the time our traveller displayed his generalship. Leaping from bed, and seizing the four corners of the bottom sheet (the rest of the bed clothes he had previously removed,) he drew them together in a hard knot, and in the twinkling of an eye, whisked it, Bugs and all, out of the chamber window! He afterwards laid down, and enjoyed undisturbed repose till morning.—Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.

The Taunton, Mass. Reporter states that a woman in a neighboring town, afflicted with the tooth ache, had recourse to the Oil of Turpency procured from an essence pedlar. Although but one or two drops were applied to the tooth, the effect was fatal—the woman surviving but a short time.

The Portland Advertiser says, that the Executive of Maine has "taken prompt measures to assert the violated rights of our citizens, and vindicate the sovereignty of the State from the aggression of the British authorities at New Brunswick. The arrest, fine and imprisonment, of an American citizen, by a foreign Government, it is added, has awakened the attention of the community, and called for the interposition of our civil authorities."

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1827.

Liverwort—A leaf of this plant, so efficacious in pulmonary complaints, has been left at this office. It will be shown to any one wishing to examine it.

To the Editor of the Catawba Journal:

You must know, Mr. Editor, that for many years past I have lived with a husband, in every respect calculated to make a woman happy, but one—he had a most inveterate habit of turning his little finger over his thumb,—of crooking his elbow; and although he seldom went to bed drunk, he never went to bed sober. From a wine glass of bitters in the morning, which was his allowance per diem, when we were first married, he had increased to half a dozen grogs before dinner, and a bumper on lying down. In a very little time, and lately on a domestic misfortune, pure brandy never was amiss to him, at any hour. Although these intemperate habits did not make him ill-natured and surly, but he was even more talkative and jocose when about half seas over; yet I discovered that they begot a distaste to business, and a fondness for low company, with a desire to neglect his home for the tavern and the card table. I could not but become alarmed for his situation and my own, especially as his health began evidently to decay, and his constitution, naturally a strong one, already showed that it was not invulnerable. To snatch him from a yawning grave, almost in the spring-tide of life, and place him again in that sphere from which he had insensibly fallen, were my daily and hourly endeavors; when I accidentally read in your paper the extraordinary cures so often effected by Doct. Chambers' medicine. I immediately procured it, had it prepared, and taking him in one of his best humoured moments, informed him of my plan for relieving him at once from the horrors of his situation. As I had ever exercised over him some considerable influence, by never demanding any thing unreasonable, and as he never, in the course of ten years, denied me one request, because I never asked what ought not to have been granted; he willingly consented to try what he called my "nostrum"; but with very little faith in its ultimate success. And I verily believe, so infatuated had he become with his slow poison, that he secretly wished a total miscarriage of the remedy. However, he took it, for three mornings in succession, since which time the name of any kind of ardent spirits mentioned in his presence, causes a kind of involuntary shudder, which, although it may not be noticed by others, is evident enough to me. So well convinced am I of the efficacy of this medicine, that I feel entirely secure from a recurrence of the nauseous disease of drunkenness (for a disease it certainly is) in that being on whose existence and happiness my own depends. The medicine operates in a duplex manner;—destroying the appetite for the cause of the disease, and at the same time renovating the system. My husband has declared to me, that a wine glass of spirits would produce the same effect as the medicine. Surely, the inventor of this specific is worthy a crown of immortality. I would propose to my countrywomen, that by voluntary contributions, they erect a marble monument to his memory, as more deserving a splendid sarcophagus, than Alexander the Great; for he conquered the propensity that overcame and laid in the dust that conqueror of Nations. Well may he boast, with Horace,

Exegi monumentum, ære perennius.
Do not take the above for fiction, because I quote Latin. 'Tis truth, every word truth, and I wish those who are sceptical on the subject, to give the remedy a fair trial, and if it does not succeed, set me down as an arrant gossip.
The false pride of many will prevent them from making the experiment. But this, in a man of any understanding, is easily overcome. No one endeavors to hide from the world an accession of fortune or honor, neither of which can be enjoyed without health. Why, then, should any man wish to appear to the world a bloated bundle of diseases, rather than a hale, healthy, sober, intelligent and reasonable being? If drunkenness be a disease, there can be no dishonor in being cured of it. It is a disease of which many truly great men have died, who, if this medicine had been discovered, would have sought its relief in time to save them. Let these considerations urge them to a fair trial of its merits.
You are welcome, Mr. Editor, to publish this letter, if you think it will do any good. Should it induce but one unhappy and intemperate human being to make an experiment of Doct. Chambers' remedy, I am confident it will make a sober man of him, & restore him to his friends and society. If the habitual toper cannot be prevailed upon to use it, many may who are in the incipient stages of the disease, and who feel themselves drawn into the whirlpool without the power, or rather without the resolution to resist its influence. To such every moment's delay is dangerous. Doctor

Johnson, in the progress of life, represents habits at first, as mere dwarfs and pigmies, which ultimately grow into giants too strong to be resisted in any way but by stratagem. While they are dwarfs, then, if there is a repugnance to strangle them outright in cold blood, poison them by putting Doct. Chambers' medicine in their favorite beverage. I may have overstepped the bounds of delicacy in this communication: a conviction, however, of the efficacy of the remedy and a desire that the afflicted may know and experience its beneficent effects, will plead my excuse. PRUDENCE LOVEGOOD.

[The foregoing is no fiction. The writer is well known to the editor; and we have unquestionable evidence of the cure above narrated. We have also personal knowledge of the efficacy of Doct. Chambers' remedy. The medicine has been administered by ourselves, in a case of confirmed intemperance; and although the individual in question, has as yet taken but a small part of a dose, he has for some weeks abstained entirely from ardent spirits, and the relish and desire for them have ceased. Of this case, however, we intend to speak more particularly hereafter. In the meantime, we have no hesitation in expressing it as our firm belief, that the medicine of Dr. Chambers, if the directions be strictly followed, will, if not in every instance, yet in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, perform a certain cure.—EDITOR.]

GREAT ADMINISTRATION MEETING.

A meeting of the friends of the Administration was held at the Court-house in Newbern, on the 15th instant. The proceedings of this meeting are published in the Newbern Sentinel; and it is stated to have been "numerous and respectable beyond any ever witnessed there, and presented an instance of unanimity among all parties without a parallel, on any political question. Hardy B. Croom, Esq. addressed the meeting in a speech which evinced great classical taste and research, and was followed by the Hon. John H. Bryan [Representative in Congress] in a most eloquent, soul-stirring appeal, and loud, long, and oft-repeated acclamations and plaudits, which gave evidence of the enthusiasm which animated all." The Hon. William S. Blackledge was called to the Chair, and Col. John I. Pasteur appointed Secretary; and a committee of seven appointed to prepare resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. The preamble and resolutions reported by the committee and adopted by the meeting, we shall publish hereafter; when it will be seen, that among the friends of the Administration in that section of the State, are gentlemen of the highest standing for talent, character and influence. With proper exertions on the part of the friends of the Administration, North-Carolina may yet be disenthralled.

A meeting of "all the citizens of Franklin county, opposed to the election of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency, also those in favor of the elevation of John Quincy Adams," is called in the above county, to convene at the Court-house in Louisburg, on the first of December next, to elect Delegates to attend the proposed Convention at Raleigh on the 20th December. The flame is spreading.

KENTUCKY.

From a letter which we received yesterday, says the National Intelligencer, from one of the most respectable and honorable gentlemen in all Kentucky, we copy the following extract: "You may confidently rely on the Electoral vote of Kentucky going in favor of Mr. Adams. In our State Legislature we have a majority of ten in the House of Representatives, and three in the Senate, in favor of the Administration. These elections turned more exclusively on the Presidential question, than did the elections to Congress. I have taken a great deal of pains to ascertain what will be our Electoral vote, and I am convinced General Jackson will not get a vote in this State."

JOHN HAYWOOD, Esq.—This venerable servant of the public, who filled the office of Public Treasurer for the long period of 41 years, closed his valuable and irreproachable life on Sunday, the 18th instant, in the 73d year of his age. His many virtues will long be held in remembrance by the citizens of North-Carolina.

The Legislature convened at Raleigh on the 19th instant. We shall doubtless receive the account of its organization and the Governor's Speech, in season for our next.

Several important officers will have to be elected at the present session—a Governor, Comptroller, and Treasurer of the State.

The result of the election in New York, has electrified the opposition. It has raised them from deep despondency, only, in the end, to let them fall still lower. Those who recollect the confident calculations of Mr. Crawford's friends of obtaining the vote of New-York at the last election, in consequence of the local elections terminating in their favor, need not be told that these are no indications

of the sentiments of the people on the Presidential election. The same politicians who endeavored to wheedle New-York out of her choice at that time, manage the wires now, and are again playing the same game; but the people were not with them then—they are not with them now. We have no fears of the result. The vote of New York, with a trifling deduction, will be given to Adams.

Instead of persevering in the hopeless attempt on New-York, the Combination had better turn all their attention to Virginia. In the former, with all their exertions, with the assistance of all the machinery of party, and the aid of the coalition between Clinton and Van Buren besides, they will fail; in the latter they will have need to strain every nerve to succeed.

Mr. EMMETT, of New-York, the distinguished Counsellor, was seized with an alarming attack of apoplexy, on the 14th instant, while engaged, as counsel, in the Circuit Court of the United States. At the last accounts, but faint hopes were entertained that he would survive the shock.

The Jackson Committee of the city of New-York have appointed three Delegates, to go to New-Orleans, to help to celebrate the anniversary of the battle. Gen. Jackson is to be present at this celebration; but with no political object in view, say his friends. The General never electioneers!

It is stated in the Missouri Observer that Gen. Ashley has had a third return of furs from the Rocky Mountains, more valuable than either that preceded it, probably worth 60 or 70,000. The party which conducted it arrived at St. Louis on Sunday, the 15th September, having safely escaped all the perils and casualties to which their extensive operations were subject.

New-York Elections.—The only additional returns are as follows:

Oneida County—"A letter from a gentleman in Onondaga states, that the whole Adams Assembly ticket is certainly elected by a handsome majority."

Albany Advertiser.

Washington.—The three Administration Assembly men, Thorn, Mosher, and Jermain, are elected by 4 or 500 majority.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New York, dated 1st November.

"The Presidential election is not the question on which our State elections depend. In the city of New York and three or four of the counties, parties appear to have arrayed themselves between Mr. Adams & Gen. Jackson, but in nine tenths of the State, the old line of parties is strictly kept up. Since the people have obtained the right of choosing the President for themselves, it is of little importance what the Legislature may think or do in the matter. The policy of Mr. Van Buren has been to procure, at as many meetings as he could, resolutions in favor of General Jackson, and to give color to the assertion that General Jackson will be supported by the State. This party machinery and all the noise and clamor that follow it, are well understood. Many friends of Mr. Adams's Administration are on their own tickets in various parts of the State, and supported by them. Regular nominations and party usages in the State elections exclude the Presidential question; and whatever representations may be made elsewhere, we know here that however parties may claim majorities or victories in the elections for the legislature, the People will settle that question for themselves when they come to vote upon it. The attempt that is now making to carry the State for General Jackson by storm, will fail. It is meant to intimidate the doubtful, and to apply next year the party machinery of the State to the election of President. When that attempt to dictate to the State is removed by the Legislature, Mr. Van Buren will meet the same fate that awaited the same scheme in 1824."

The Military Candidate.—The Mississippi papers announce the names of the Jackson Electoral Ticket of that State. It consists of three Generals—General W. P. Harris, General Thos. Hinds, and General James Patton. This ticket must infallibly prevail: for what trio from 'the dull pursuits of civil life' can withstand it?

Public Sentiment of the People of Virginia.—We have received from our friends in different parts of Virginia, as well as the newspapers of the State, accounts of public county meetings, in addition to those heretofore noticed. The elevated character, as well as the number of the citizens who have attended these meetings, render them truly imposing and justify the hope that this distinguished Commonwealth will, at the approaching crisis of the institutions of the Republic, be found on the side which comports with her ancient fame and her undeviating support of free Government. The proceedings of several of these meetings we have by special resolutions been requested to publish at large, and we would cheerfully comply, coming as the requests do from individuals of so much respectability, many of them subscribers to our paper, if it were not that compliance

would exact almost all the space of our columns. We should feel indeed much pleasure in publishing these proceedings at large, as they are in every case, accompanied by addresses remarkable for just views of republican government, for their temper and ability, and every way worthy of the citizens of a free and enlightened State. National Intelligencer.

A resolution was passed at the last session of our Legislature, requesting Governor Burton to apply to the British Government, through our Minister, Mr. Gallatin, for liberty to procure for the use of the State, from the office of the Board of Trade and Plantations, in London, such documents as relate to our Colonial history. We understand, in reply to the application, the Governor has received from our Minister, a very polite letter, informing him of the entire willingness of the British Government to furnish copies of any papers wanted. Indeed, they have been so complaisant as to furnish a list of the Documents, that Judge Murphy, for whose benefit they are intended, may designate such as he deems necessary. Raleigh Register.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

The Legislature of Georgia is now in session. Gov. Troup's Message, the last he will make as Governor of Georgia, is a long and well written document, in which he takes a temperate view of the conduct of the Administration towards Georgia, which he of course condemns, but closes that part of his Message with the following remark: "It gives me great pleasure to inform you that recent acts of the General Government, and of its different departments, bespeak a return to good feeling, and give an earnest of future good understanding, which it has been the sincere desire as it is the duty, of this government to cultivate."

The following paragraph presents to the consideration of the Legislature a subject of no trifling importance to other States as well as Georgia. For our part, we believe the Southern States must substitute something else for the common objects of culture, and the sooner the better.

"The Congress of the United States having been invested with qualified power "to promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries," the power over every other description of industry, not inconsistent with this, is of course reserved to the States, or to the people.—That of agriculture, the parent of all the rest, is peculiarly entitled to the encouragement and protection which is not inconsistent with its general freedom. The introduction of a new culture may claim the countenance of government, as well from its general utility, as from the difficulties attendant on it. Among the varieties which contribute to the comfort of men, that of the vine ranks with the first class.—A culture eminently promotive of the public health, and the public morals. Our respectable fellow citizen, Thomas McCall, of Laurens, distinguished alike for his science and philanthropy, has devoted many years to this culture, and his laudable zeal and patient industry give promise of ultimate success. A temporary and limited encouragement may ensure it; and its good effects would be seen eventually in a diversified cultivation, in an independence on foreigners for an article of great value, and the gradual substitution in practice of a less for a more intoxicating beverage. If you coincide with me in the policy of extending a fostering hand to the subject of agriculture, the kind and degree of encouragement will be regulated by a sound discretion."

A large two story dwelling house, belonging to the Rev. Mr. Nott, of Nashua Village, Massachusetts, located on the bank of the Nashua river, which lately became unsafe in consequence of the caving in of the same by the recent freshes, is now removing, with the stacks of chimneys standing, to a more safe and eligible spot, about sixty feet from its original foundation—and what is remarkable, the family continued in the house, which is now about half way to its place of destination—pursuing their domestic affairs without interruption—and Mr. Nott is writing his sermon as usual in his study. Evening Gaz.

A man named William Kilby, a teacher of English Grammar upon "a new and improved method," not finding as many pupils as he wished, gave up the business altogether, and blew his brains out with a pistol in the most deliberate and calculating manner, at Fredericksburgh, Virginia, one day last week. The people of Virginia should be more liberal in patronizing Grammarians.

The Legislature of Georgia commenced its session at Milledgeville, on Monday, the 5th inst.

At Sampson Superior Court, last week, Curis Orrell, whose trial had been removed to that county from New Hanover, was convicted of the murder of his cousin, Penelope Orrell, and sen-

tenced by Judge Ruffin to be hung on Friday, the 7th of next month. This case is remarkable for the reason which is supposed to have prompted the prisoner to the commission of the dreadful crime, viz: that the deceased had refused to marry him. Fayetteville Observer.

The Orange Crops.—The St. Augustine Herald says—"This is an abundant season, and the exports will be large. It is estimated that the Groves in and around the city will amount to about 2,000,000. The exports of the week are about 400,000. Many vessels are needed to carry away what remains."

The people of Vermont are at this time, much interested in a project for connecting Lake Champlain with Connecticut River, by means of a rail road. It is thought that the subject will be brought up before the Legislature at its present session.

Another Ship Lost.—The ship Aurora from Liverpool for New-York, with a cargo valued at 50 or 860,000, was lost near New York on the 7th inst. The passengers, (40 in number,) were saved, but 9 seamen were unfortunately lost.

The Mexican Congress has appropriated \$15,000 to defray the expenses of commissioners to examine and report upon the boundary line between the United States and Mexico. The commissioners have not yet left the capital for their place of destination.

MARRIED.

In this county, on the 13th inst. Mr. Aaron A. Kennedy, to Miss Jane Sloan, daughter of Mr. James Sloan.

DIED.

At her residence in Mecklenburg county, on the 8th inst. Hannah Stevens, wife of Squire Stevens, after a short illness, in the 51st year of her age. She was a kind neighbour, a tender and affectionate wife; and left three small children, with her numerous neighbours and acquaintances, to mourn her early loss.

BANK OF NEWBERN.

CHARLOTTE BRANCH, Nov. 23, 1827. THOSE indebted to the Bank of Newbern at Charlotte, are hereby notified, that one tenth part of all notes offered for renewal, will be required from and after the first day of January next. WM. DAVIDSON, Cashier.

Will be Sold,

AT Public Sale, on Saturday, the 8th day of December next, at the Court-house in Charlotte, all the negroes belonging to the estate of Duncan Campbell, deceased, consisting of one first rate fellow, one boy, one woman and four children. Also will be sold, for one year, a small tract of land joining Wm. Berryhill's plantation. Terms made known on the day of sale. WM. SMITH, Adm'r.

Pocket Book Found.

FOUND, by the subscriber, in Charlotte, on Thursday, 15th inst. a red Morocco Pocket Book, containing several notes and receipts, but no cash. The owner can have it on application to me, and paying for this advertisement. J. D. BOYD.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed his shop to the building recently occupied by Maj. Harris as a store, where he can be found at all times, except when professionally engaged. P. C. CALDWELL.

Nov. 24, 1827.—2159.

The Subscribers

HAVE and will keep on hand, as usual, an extensive assortment of Marble Tablets and Tomb Stones,

which they will furnish with neatness and dispatch.

ROBERTS & SWEETLAND.

Cheraw, Nov. 9, 1827.—3159

Pocket-Book Lost.

LOST, by the subscriber, in Charlotte, on Tuesday, the 13th instant, a new

Red Morocco Pocket-Book,

with gilt edges, fastened with a string, and containing \$35 in cash, besides notes to a considerable amount, and receipts and other papers of no use to any one but the owner. Whoever will leave the Pocket Book with the notes and papers, either at Mr. John Irwin's store, or the Printing Office, shall be entitled to the thirty-five dollars, and no questions asked. THOMAS SEARCY.

Nov. 15, 1827.—3159

John M. Robison's Estate.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John M. Robison, deceased, either by note or book account, will make immediate settlement, as no longer indulgence can be given. Those that do not avail themselves of this opportunity, will find their notes in the hands of an officer. R. A. SAMPLE, Adm'r.

November 13, 1827.—3159

J. Wilson requests his friends,

who have borrowed BOOKS of him, to return them to his office by the end of the ensuing term of Mecklenburg County Court.

Nov. 15, 1827.—2158

Committed to the Jail

OF Mecklenburg county, on the 6th day of August, 1827, a negro man who says his name is TARTTON, and that he belongs to a man by the name of Claiborn Cook, living in Granville county. The boy is large and very black, and stammers very much in speaking. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away. JOHN SLOAN, Sheriff.

From the Pennsylvania Gazette.

We have before us the letter of Mr. Markley in reply to Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Isaacs, and Major Eaton. It is necessarily long, and would occupy more space than the plan of our paper allows to such matters; and we are of the opinion also, that the following abstract will be far more acceptable to our readers, than the letter entire.

Mr. Markley thus introduces his address to the public:—

Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Isaacs, and Maj. Eaton, have thought proper to bring my name before the public, as that of a person implicated, or in some way concerned, in an attempt to induce Gen. Jackson to give a certain pledge, or pledges, as to a certain appointment it would be his duty to make in the event of his election as President of the U. States. One consequence of the publications of these gentlemen has been, that they have given rise to a torrent of abuse and calumny, which has been directed against me. It is not, however, for the purpose of averting this polluted stream, or of noticing those who have cast into it their mite of slander, that I sit down. My object is of a higher nature; a desire to do myself justice, and, so far as my best recollection and judgment shall permit, to spread the truth and the whole truth before my fellow citizens. I do not hope, by any thing I can say, however satisfactory and conclusive, to propitiate any of my enemies, personal or political; nor shall I for that, or any other purpose, turn from a full and fair examination of such parts of the letters of the gentlemen who have imposed upon me this unpleasant duty. As relates to myself, I could have wished to have been spared this appeal, but it is no longer a matter of choice. I might have been persuaded to permit the errors and inaccuracies of Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Isaacs, arising from a want of recollection, to pass unnoticed; and, from a desire to be at peace, I might even have been content to overlook their unkindness; but, when Major Eaton, on their shewing, presumes to call me "the negotiator," in what he represents to be a corrupt transaction, I am imperatively bound to speak, and I will speak, that which I do know to be true. Let the blame and condemnation fall where it ought; where it is merited; but not on me.

Mr. Markley establishes very clearly, that whatever negotiations and measures were pursued in relation to the late Presidential election, connected with Mr. Clay, originated and were carried on solely and entirely, by the friends of General Jackson, and exclusively to promote his election; and therefore, if there was corruption in the transaction, the General and his friends must share it amongst themselves.

MR. MARKLEY—"That I was originally friendly to the election of General Jackson to the Presidency, I do not deny. My feelings of gratitude towards him for his military services to his country, remain unchanged. I voted for him in the Democratic Caucus of 1824. As a representative of Pennsylvania, I subsequently not only gave him my vote, but used my best exertions, by every fair and honourable means, to promote his election to the Presidential Chair."

And again, in another place.

"From the recollection of the conversation to which Mr. Buchanan has reference, in his letter to the public, of the 8th of August last, my impressions are, that the object of his visit that evening was to urge the propriety of my seeing Mr. Clay, and to give him my views as to the importance of his identifying himself with Pennsylvania in support of Gen. Jackson. I entertained no doubt, that Mr. Buchanan was honestly determined that no exertions on his part should be wanting, and that he felt confident he could speak with certainty as to the great mass of Gen. Jackson's friends, that, in case of the election of Gen. Jackson, they would press upon him the appointment of Mr. Clay as Secretary of State."

And further on, he says,

"All that appears, from the showing of Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Isaacs, so far as I was concerned is, that, in common with these gentlemen, I expressed myself exceedingly anxious for the election of General Jackson, and on my own personal responsibility, said, and did all I could to promote it."

If the proposition was a corrupt one, did it proceed from the friends of Mr. Clay, or from those of Gen. Jackson?

Mr. M. repeats the conversation with Mr. Buchanan substantially, as stated by that gentleman, except that he denies having said any thing about fighting the friends of Mr. Adams with their own weapons.

Mr. M. shows that the statements of Mr. Isaacs are not of much moment, or

entitled to much credit. He replies as follows:—

"The conversation which he (Mr. Isaacs) represents to have taken place between us is incorrectly reported; he assuredly misapprehended or much misrepresents me. From the general tenor of his statement this however does not appear singular.—He seems, from his narrative, to have paid more regard to our relative positions, at the several meetings to which he has reference, than even the substance of what passed between us."

Mr. Markley, with great force, further observes:—

"It must be apparent that before I or any one could have used the strong language imputed to me, that it was indispensable that it should be distinctly understood that Mr. Isaacs was authorized, by Gen. Jackson, to receive propositions to promote his election. Of this I had no evidence, nor entertained any opinion, nor did I at any time, or to any one, use the strong language imputed to me by Mr. Isaacs. I well remember that, at that time we both believed, and expressed our belief, that if Gen. Jackson was elected, and he could not be elected without the aid of Mr. Clay and his friends, that he would be appointed Secretary of State. Further, Mr. Isaacs declared his belief, in which I concurred, that a large portion of the western delegation, from the unreserved conversation we had had on the subject, wished Mr. Clay to be Secretary of State, in which desire they were joined by a large portion of the delegation from other states friendly to Gen. Jackson's election. It is indeed a well known fact, that amongst the friends of all the candidates there was much speculation on the subject, much was said unreservedly and with much zeal and good humour on the subject of cabinet appointments; that if this, or that candidate succeeded to the Presidency, the general eye always fixed upon that distinguished statesman and inflexible republican, Henry Clay, as the first officer of the government; and I now sincerely believe, that whichever of the candidates had been elected, he would have had the offer of the most prominent situation in the cabinet; that which he now holds under Mr. Adams."

Upon the charge that Mr. Markley was the agent, or negotiator of Mr. Clay, he says,

"It has repeatedly been stated, that I was the agent, or as Major Eaton is pleased to say, the 'negotiator' of Mr. Clay, authorised to make propositions or ask a pledge of a conditional character, for the vote of Mr. Clay and his friends. I never did, either directly or indirectly, receive from Mr. Clay or his friends any intimation which could be construed, even by political rancour, into such a commission; or any thing even remotely approaching to it. Had any such agency, by any one, been tendered, I should have indignantly rejected it. I will go further and state, that never did I in the course of any conversation with Mr. Clay, hear him say, or express a desire, that in the event of the election of Gen. Jackson, Mr. Adams, or Mr. Crawford, that he should wish to be Secretary of State, or hold any station in the cabinet. Further, I never have to any one, at any time, or on any occasion, represented myself, or wished it to be understood, that I was authorised to receive, or to make overtures on the part of Mr. Clay, or his friends."

Mr. Markley also states in a former paragraph, that when he desired to see Mr. Clay, he was prevented, and had no conversation with him upon the subject.

The exertions Mr. Clay made to obtain the office he now holds, may be collected from the following.

"I think proper to make this general & unqualified declaration, that there may not be left a loop on which to hang a doubt on this subject. I did not know until ten days after the election of Mr. Adams, that Mr. Clay had been offered the appointment of Secretary of State; and it is a well known fact, that after he had the offer, he consulted many of his friends, whether he should, or should not accept it. He told me in a conversation he did me the honour to hold with me on the subject, that the acceptance of it would be to him not only a sacrifice of domestic happiness, but a serious pecuniary loss. I know also, that not only his immediate personal and political friends, but many of those who voted for other candidates, were desirous that he should accept the station, and urged that his country had claims upon him paramount to all other considerations, and would never see him suffer from devotion to her best interests."

A just and honourable tribute is paid to the talents and patriotism of Mr. Clay in the following paragraph:—

"Exception has been taken to my

offering the resolution of thanks when Mr. Clay was about retiring from the Speaker's chair in 1825. Such a resolution it had been customary at the end of a Congress to offer, and the house to adopt, as it did on this occasion, almost with perfect unanimity. It was my own voluntary act. I had no consultation with any one, nor the slightest reference to his course on the Presidential election; I offered the resolution because I thought he eminently deserved it. If he, as Speaker, did not richly earn a vote of thanks, who shall presume to think he has pretensions to such an honour? The thanks of the house over which he presided, for a faithful, firm and impartial discharge of the duties of the station, was hardly earned and willingly awarded. I thought it his due, even though he had differed from Pennsylvania in the choice of a President, she owed him much for his indefatigable exertions in favour of her policy and best interests. Not only did these considerations, but others prompt me to offer the resolution of thanks. Mr. Clay, I thought, had been unjustly and undeservedly assailed for an honest difference of opinion; and it was painful to see a man who had raised himself by his own talents and exertions to be one of the most distinguished statesmen and orators of the age: one who in war and in peace had never abandoned his country, but always stood firmly by her, defending by the powers of his gigantic mind and powerful eloquence her rights, and boldly proclaiming her true policy; that such a man should be unthanked when about to retire from the speaker's chair of a body of which I had the honour to be a member, did not comport with my feelings or sense of right and wrong; I should indeed have considered such a neglect a gross dereliction of duty."

Mr. M. closes his testimony in the following words:—

"It may, however, be proper to state, that in none of the conversations, of which I have any knowledge, was there any thing said which had the slightest tendency to fix or trace either corruption or bargain to Mr. Adams, to Gen. Jackson; to Mr. Crawford, or to Mr. Clay. All that I was able to discover among the friends of the respective candidates, was a fair and honourable anxiety and zeal to promote the election of their favourite candidate."

UNITED.

Mixing together profit and delight.

THE FORSAKEN.

The dead are in their silent graves,
And the dew is cold above,
And the living weep and sigh,
Over dust that once was love.

Once I only wept the dead,
But now the living cause my pain:
How couldst thou steal me from my tears,
To leave me to my tears again?

My mother rests beneath the sod—
Her rest is calm and very deep:
I wish'd that she could see our loves,
But now I gladden in her sleep.

Last night unbound my raven locks,
The morning saw them turn'd to gray;
Once they were black and well beloved,
But thou art changed, and so are they!

The useless lock I gave thee once,
To gaze upon and think of me,
Was taken with smiles,—but this was torn
In sorrow that I send to thee!

EXTRACT

From the Life of Napoleon Bonaparte.

By SIR WALTER SCOTT.

PASSAGE OF THE BRIDGE OF LODI.

Though the bridge was left standing, it was swept by twenty or thirty Austrian pieces of artillery, whose thunders menaced death to any who should attempt that pass of peril. The French, with great alertness, got as many guns in position on the left bank, and answered this tremendous fire, with equal spirit. During this cannonade, Bonaparte threw himself personally amongst the fire, in order to station two guns loaded with grape shot, in such a position as rendered it impossible for any one to approach for the purpose of undermining or destroying the bridge; and then calmly proceeded to make arrangements for a desperate attempt. His cavalry was directed to cross, if possible, at a place where the Adda was said to be fordable—a task which they accomplished with difficulty. Meanwhile Napoleon observed that the Austrian line of infantry was thrown considerably behind the batteries of artillery which they supported, in order that they might have the advantage of a bending slope of ground which afforded them shelter from the French fire. He therefore drew up a column of 3000 grenadiers, protected from the artillery

of the Austrians by the walls and houses of the town, and yet considerably nearer to the enemy's line of guns on the opposite side of the Adda than were their own infantry, which ought to have protected them. The column of grenadiers, thus secured, waited in comparative safety, until the appearance of the French cavalry, who had crossed the ford, began to disquiet the flank of the Austrians.—This was the critical moment which Bonaparte expected. A single word of command wheeled the head of the column of grenadiers to the left and placed it on the perilous bridge. The word was given to advance, and they rushed on with loud shouts of *Vive la Republique!* But their appearance upon the bridge was the signal for a redoubled shower of grape shot, while from the windows of the houses on the left side of the river, the soldiers who occupied them poured volley after volley of musketry on the thick column, as it endeavoured to force its way over the long bridge. At one time the French grenadiers, unable to sustain this dreadful storm, appeared for an instant to hesitate. But Berthier, the Chief of Bonaparte's Staff, with Massena, L'Allemande, and Corvini, hurried to the head of the column, and by their presence and gallantry renewed the resolution of the soldiers, who now poured across the bridge. The Austrians had but one resource left: to rush on the French with the bayonet, and kill or drive back into the Adda, those who had forced their passage, before they could deploy into line, or receive support from their comrades, who were still filing along the bridge. But the opportunity was neglected, either because the troops who should have executed the manoeuvre had been, as we have already noticed, withdrawn too far from the river; or because the soldiery, as happens when they repose too much confidence in a strong position, became panic-struck when they saw it unexpectedly carried. Or it may be that Gen. Beaulieu, so old and unfortunate, had somewhat lost that energy and presence of mind which the critical moment demanded. Whatever was the cause, the French rushed on the artillerymen, from whose fire they had lately suffered so tremendously, and unsupported as they were, had little difficulty in bayoneting them. The Austrian army now completely gave way, and lost in their retreat, annoyed as it was by the French Cavalry, upwards of twenty guns, a thousand prisoners and perhaps two thousand more wounded and slain. Such was the famous passage of the Bridge of Lodi, achieved with such skill and gallantry as gave the victor the same character for fearless intrepidity and practical talent in actual battle, which the former part of the campaign had gained him as a most able general.

"During my stay at St. Petersburg," says Mr. Holman, "the following singular story was spoken of as having occurred at this place:—Two gentlemen had contracted a bitter and irreconcilable enmity against each other. A servant of one happening to die, was buried within 24 hours, after the Russian custom, when the other determined to gratify his revenge upon his adversary by accusing him of the murder of this man. To give a colour to this accusation, accompanied by some of his confidential servants, he proceeded to disinter the corpse, with a view of inflicting marks of violence upon it. The body was removed from the coffin, and held erect, that it might undergo a severe flogging; when, to the astonishment and dismay of the party, after a few blows had been inflicted, animation returned, and the affrighted resurrection man ran off with the utmost precipitation.—The corpse at length recovering its animation, was able to move off in its shroud, and regain its master's habitation, which it entered, to the great terror of the inhabitants. At length, however, his reality becoming certain, they were reassured, and the supposed ghost communicated all that he could remember of the state he had been in; which was that his senses had not left him, notwithstanding he had felt so cold and torpid as to be incapable of speech or motion, till the blows had restored him. This led to the detection of the diabolical plan against his master's life and character."

SOLAR MICROSCOPE.

Of all the instruments ingenuity has contrived to aid in developing the mysteries of nature, there is none, which, by its exhibitions, affords more instruction and amusement than the Solar Microscope. Objects, the most minute, are extended, as if by magical power, to gigantic proportions and colossal size. All those little wretches, which politeness forbids us to suppose infests the heads or houses of any of our readers, when placed before this splendid instrument,

appear like herds of elephants. Fluids are shown to be teeming with population. Life seems busy among those substances in which the eye, unaided by artificial assistance, could detect no symptom of animated existence. Earth, air, and water, seem filled with minute beings, and swarming with insect hosts, of whose presence or absence the unassisted sight takes no note.

The common articles of food seem animated, and the observer discovers, with some surprise, that at each meal, he may have destroyed his thousands, like Sampson, and an ill-natured enemy might perhaps add, with the same weapon. The comparison of the finest fabrics with threads like cables, and the roughest workmanship of nature, is far from complimentary to human skill. The organization of plants and insects, and the process of crystallization, are shown with a distinctness and elegance which cannot be rivalled in any other mode of display. More instruction and gratification may be derived from this review, than from witnessing the grimaces of all the monkeys, or the tricks of the mountebanks that ever gathered idle crowds round them.

Nat. Aegis.

EFFICACY OF REAL PRAYER.

As the plain man only got up and walked, to prove that there was such a thing as motion, in answer to the philosopher, who, in an elaborate theory, denied it; so the plain Christian, when he is borne down with the assurance that there is no efficacy in prayer, requires no better argument to repel the assertion than the good he finds in prayer itself. A Christian knows, because he feels, that prayer is, though in a way to him inscrutable, the medium of connexion between God and his rational creatures, the method appointed by Him to draw down his blessings upon us. The Christian knows that prayer is the appointed means of uniting two ideas, one of the highest magnificence, the other of the most profound lowliness, within the compass of the imagination; namely, that it is the link of communication between "the High and Lofty One who inhabiteth eternity," and that heart of the "contrite in which he delights to dwell." He knows that this inexplicable union between beings so unspeakably, so essentially different, can only be maintained by prayer; that this is the strong but secret chain which unites time with eternity, earth with heaven, man with God.

The plain Christian, as was before observed, cannot explain why it is so; but while he feels the efficacy, he is contented to let the learned define it; and he will no more postpone prayer till he can produce a chain of reasoning on the manner in which he derives benefit from it, than he will postpone eating till he can give in a scientific lecture on the nature of digestion: he is contented with knowing that his meat has nourished him; and he leaves to the philosopher, who may choose to defer his meal till he has elaborated his treatise, to starve in the interim. The Christian feels better than he is able to explain, that the functions of the spiritual life can no more be carried on without habitual prayer, than those of his natural life without frequent bodily nourishment. He feels renovation and strength grow out of the appointed means, as necessarily in the one case as in the other. He feels that the health of his soul can no more be sustained, and its powers kept in continual vigor by the prayers of a distant day, than his body by the aliment of a distant day.

But there is one motive to the duty in question, far more constraining to the true believer than all others that can be named; more imperative than any argument on its utility, than any convictions of its efficacy, even than any experience of its consolations. Prayer is the command of God; the plain, positive, repeated injunction of the Most High, who declares, "He will be inquired of." This is enough to secure the obedience of the Christian, even though a promise were not, as it always is, attached to the command. But in this case, to our unspeakable comfort, the promise is as clear as the precept: "Ask, and ye shall receive." This is encouragement enough for the plain Christian. As to the manner in which prayer is made to coincide with the general scheme of God's plan in the government of human affairs, how God has left himself at liberty to reconcile our prayer with his own predetermined will, the Christian does not very critically examine, his precise and immediate duty being to pray, and not to examine.

Hannah More.

Most men adapt religion to their interests, instead of adapting their interests to their religion.

"To be always talking of religion, denotes a hypocrite."

"There is as little fear that a man can be miserable who has charity, as there is hope that any priest can save him without